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From Saturday October 20, to Tuesday October 23, 1759.

AT the Court at *Kenſington*, the 8th Day of *October*, 1759.

PRESENT,

The KING's moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

WHEREAS His Majeſty hath received Information, That Thomas Saunders, belonging to the Ship Penelope, and Richard Thomas, James Piſſey, and Edward Beats, belonging to the Ship Hopewell, have broken Quarantine, and made their Eſcape, whilſt the ſaid Ships were under Quarantine in the Port of Briſtol.—To the End therefore that the ſaid Offenders, and every of them, may be brought to condign Puniſhment—His Majeſty is pleaſed to Order, by and with the Advice of His Privy Council, that the Sum of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS ſhall be paid to ſuch Perſon or Perſons as ſhall diſcover and apprehend, or cauſe to be diſcovered and apprehended, either of them the ſaid Thomas Saunders, Richard Thomas, James Piſſey, and Edward Beats, ſo as they, or either of them, may be convicted of the ſaid Offence.—Which Sum, the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury are hereby directed and required to pay accordingly—And His Majeſty doth hereby ſtrictly charge and command, all Juſtices of the Peace, Mayors, Bailiffs, Conſtables, and other Peace Officers, and all His loving Subjects, that they do uſe their utmoſt Diligence, by all lawful Ways and Means, in and about the apprehending the ſaid Offenders, and every of them.

F. Vernon.

AT the Court at *Kenſington*, the 28th Day of *September*, 1759,

PRESENT,

The KING's moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

WHEREAS the Time limited by His Majeſty's Proclamation of the Fifteenth of May laſt, "For giving Encouragement to "Seamen, and Able bodied Landmen, to enter "themſelves on Board His Majeſty's Ships of "War; for granting Rewards for diſcovering "ſuch Seamen as ſhall conceal themſelves; for "pardoning ſuch Seamen as have deſerted, and "ſhall return into the Service; and alſo for "taking up all ſtraggling Seamen", hath been prolonged and extended to the 29th of this Inſtant September: And whereas it is judged expedient for His Majeſty's Service, that the ſame ſhould be continued for ſome Time longer; His Majeſty doth therefore, by and with the Advice of His Privy Council, hereby order, that the ſaid Time be prolonged and extended from the aforeſaid 29th Day of this Inſtant September, to the 9th Day of November next; and that the Bounties and Rewards given and granted by His Majeſty's aforementioned Proclamation, be continued to be paid until the ſaid 9th Day of November next:—Whereof all Perſons concerned are to take Notice, and govern themſelves accordingly.

W. Blair.

Magdebourg, October 9. The whole Ruſſian Army having repaſſed the Oder, the Communication with the King's Army is again opened, and, in Conſequence thereof, the following Accounts, dated the 5th Inſtant, have juſt been received from his Majeſty's Head Quarters at Zoerbau. At the Time that the Ruſſian Army had quitted the Camp at Guben, Marſhal Daun ordered a freſh Reinforcement of five Regiments of Horſe, and ſome Battalions, to Spremberg, in order to join the Ruſſians at Chriſtianſtadt. As there ſeemed to be no farther Doubt but that the Combined Army was upon it's March to undertake the Siege of Glogau, the King thought proper to get before them. The March of his Army was made with ſo much Expedition, that they arrived the 21ſt at Sagan, and 22d at Neuſtadt, whilſt the Enemy, who had a much ſhorter Way to go, could reach no farther the ſame Day than Freyſtadt. The 23d the Enemy's Army directed it's March towards the Oder, which ſeemed to denote an Intention of paſſing along the Banks of the River, and advancing to Beuthen. The King cauſed the Heights of Nenkerſdorff and Baunau behind Beuthen to be occupied: Both Armies remained all Night under Arms. The Enemy made divers contrary Motions, by which we judged that their Intention was, either to attack us, or that their Motions proceeded from their Plan being diſconcerted. In Effect we were poſſeſſed of Part of the Camp which they themſelves intended to have occupied; and the next Day their Generals came to reconnoitre our Poſition. Whether the good Countenance we ſhewed impoſed upon them, or whether they had other Reaſon, they however retreated, and about Noon they were ſeen to pitch their Tents. The following Days they were employed in making Bridges over the Oder at Carolath, and their Troops began to go over the 28th. Upon the firſt Advice the King had of it, he went out at the Head of ſome of his Troops, in order to harraſs the Enemy's Rear Guard; but his Majeſty could not reach the Bridge ſooner than an Hour after they all had paſſed it; and we made only a few Priſoners. The Army then marched, the 2d Inſtant, to Glogau, and the King croſſed the Oder with a conſiderable Corps to obſerve the Enemy. The Head Quarters were fixed at Zœrbau near Glogau, where they ſtill continued on the 5th. The Ruſſians incamped at firſt at Billaba, as did General Laudohn at Shutlau; but they have juſt now purſued their March as far as Schlichtingſheim; ſo that their Deſign upon Glogau ſeems to have been dropt.

We

[Price Three-Pence.]

We have likewise received the following Particulars of what has paſſed at the Army now under the Command of his Royal Highneſs Prince Henry of Pruſſia, during the King's Abſence. His Majeſty had no ſooner quitted the Camp of Schmotzſeiffen, in order to march againſt the Ruſſians, but the Communication between the two Armies was ſo intirely cut off, that the Prince could not receive any News from the King; notwithſtanding which, he found Means to ſecond his Majeſty's Operations moſt effectually. After he had ſecured the Paſſes of the Mountains of Sileſia, his Royal Highneſs quitted his Camp of Schmotzſeiffen; and made a haſty March to Sagan, which prevented Marſhal Daun either from coming nearer the Ruſſian Army, or detaching any more Troops to reinforce it. That General having afterwards incamped at Sorau, oppoſite to the Prince, his Royal Highneſs turned the Auſtrian Army, by marching by Buntzlau and Sprottau towards Laubahn; which not only obliged the Marſhal to retire as far as Gorlitz, but alſo General de Ville to abandon the advantageous Poſt of Laubahn, and to join Marſhal Daun's Army. His Royal Highneſs ordered the Poſt of Laubahn to be immediately occupied, and took that Opportunity of detaching Major General Stutterheim, (who had hitherto been obſerving General de Ville) towards Friedland and Zittau. General Stutterheim took at Friedland two Lieutenant Colonels, four Captains, and 669 Grenadiers, Priſoners, brought away two Pieces of Cannon, and deſtroyed a Magazine, conſiſting of 1600 Quintals of Flour, 4000 Buſhels of Oats, and 10,000 Rations of Bread, for want of Carriages to bring it off. He then marched to Zittau, but the Auſtrians having taken the Reſolution to reinforce the Garriſon there, and to remove the Magazine from thence to Gabel, M. Stutterheim went in Purſuit of it, came up with it, and burnt and deſtroyed 5000 Caſks of Flour, 10,000 Quintals of Oats, with the Carriages, and a Number of Cheſts full of Arms. He likewiſe detached Major Reitzenſtein, with 100 Huſſars, towards Gabel, out of which Place came a Piquet of 120 Foot, which the Huſſars fell upon Sword in Hand, took 103 of them Priſoners, and killed the reſt. M. Stutterheim not being able to force the Town of Zittau for want of heavy Artillery, was obliged to content himſelf with the Advantages he had gained, having loſt no more in this whole Expedition than 15 Men killed, wounded, or deſerted. However all theſe Circumſtances obliged Marſhal Daun to retire from Gorlitz even beyond Bautzen; whereupon Prince Henry poſſeſſed himſelf of the Camp of Hermſdorff near Gorlitz; and Major General Krockow found Means to fall again upon the Rear Guard of the Auſtrians, on their March towards Bautzen, to make a conſiderable Number of Priſoners, and to carry off or deſtroy 500 Waggons, loaded with Baggage and Proviſions.

Strehla, Prince Henry of Pruſſia's Head Quarters, October 8.

His Royal Highneſs's main Army being encamped at Hermſdorff in the Neighbourhood of Gorlitz on the 23d paſt, whilſt a ſeparate Corps occupied the Lands Crone beyond the Neiſs: He formed the Plan of marching to Heyerſwerda, with an Intention of getting between Marſhal Daun's Army and Saxony.

At this Time the Ruſſians, beſides the Corps at Chriſtianſtadt, had ſtill a large Body of Troops at Guben, Pforter, Sommerfeld and Gaſſen, ſituated between the Neiſs and the Bober. The Auſtrians under General Laudohn were in Poſſeſſion of Tribel and Sorau; and another Corps of Auſtrians under General Palfi occupied Spremberg, Cothbus, Peitz, and other Places upon the Sprée, while his Pruſſian Majeſty had advanced with his Army beyond Sagan in Sileſia, having detached General Finck with a Corps of 12 or 15,000 Men into Saxony.

Under theſe Circumſtances Prince Henry's March could not but be attended with the greateſt Difficulties; as in order to get round Marſhal Daun's Army, it was abſolutely neceſſary to make a very great Detour, and to march between the Auſtrian and Ruſſian Armies for a Space of upwards of Ten German Miles. However his Royal Highneſs having recalled General Zeithen from Seydenberg, and General Stutterheim from his Poſt at Schouwald near Zittau, in order to form the Rear Guard, gave Orders for the March of the whole Army, which was accordingly begun on the 23d at Seven o'Clock at Night; and in the Morning of the 24th they croſſed the River Neiſs near Rothenburg (Four German Miles diſtant from Hermſdorff) and after halting two Hours, continued on to Klitten, where the Van Guard arrived about Eleven that Night, and the Rear at Eight the next Morning.

On the 25th the Van Guard marched from Klitten at Nine o'Clock towards Hoyerſwerda; Major General Lentulus having been before ſent at Three o'Clock in the Morning with two Regiments of Cuiraſſiers to take Poſſeſſion of it, or give Notice if it was already occupied. That General having advanced within half a German Mile of Hoyerſwerda had the good Fortune to diſcover, that General Vehla, with a Corps of Four or Five Thouſand Auſtrians, chiefly Irregulars, was encamped behind the Town in perfect Security. Notice of this was immediately ſent to his Royal Highneſs. In Conſequence of which, Orders were given for attacking General Vehla, who was ſoon obliged to abandon the Town and his Camp, and to retire towards the neighbouring Woods, where he made a very brave Defence, and was himſelf taken Priſoner in the Rear of his Corps, which was ſoon afterwards entirely diſperſed. After halting two Days at Hoyerſwerda, we marched on the 28th in the Morning to Ruland, and the next Day to Elſterwerda.

On the 1ſt Inſtant, upon Notice that Marſhal Daun had thrown three Bridges over the Elbe near Dreſden, General Czttritz was detached to croſs that River, with five Battalions and two Regiments of Dragoons, at Torgau, and approach General Finck's Corps, in Caſe of a Probability of its being attacked.

On the 2d his Royal Highneſs marched himſelf, and arrived at Torgau, from whence he proceeded to Belgern, about half Way to this Place, where General Finck was then poſted, and the Junction between them was made on the 4th.

On the 6th Inſtant the Enemy moved forward, their Right at Weydau, their Left at Ganzig, ſo that they are within half a German Mile of our Camp.

Yeſterday General Bulow (who had been left with four Battalions and a Regiment of Huſſars on the other Side of the Elbe, to watch the Enemy's Motions) was ordered to repaſs the River at Torgau, and occupy Eulenberg, which was done;

done ; and General Rebentiſh was detached thither with ſome Battalions, in order to cover Leipzig, and to prevent the Auſtrians from getting Poſſeſſion of the Places on the Muldau.

Nothing has yet happened between the two Armies ; but, from their preſent Poſition, an Action may be expected in a very few Days.

Magdeburg, Oct. 9. Major General de Kleiſt had block'd up the Army of the Swedes in Swediſh Pomerania, with his Corps of Six Battalions and Seven Squadrons, from laſt Spring to the Time when his Pruſſian Majeſty thought fit to recall that Body of Troops, after the Battle of Cunnerſdorff, in order to incorporate Four Battalions of them into his Army, whilſt the reſt were detached into Saxony, under the Command of General Wunſch. The Swedes, perceiving no longer any Oppoſition, did not heſitate entering, to the Number of 10000 Men, into Pruſſian Pomerania, ſeizing the open Towns, and acting again upon the Plan of their former Campaigns, that is to ſay, raiſing enormous Contributions, foraging, and carrying off the few Cattle that had been left there the preceding Year. In order to do ſomething more, Lieutenant General de Terſen, with 3000 Men, was detached to ſubdue the Iſlands of Uſedom and Wollin. This was as rapid as it was eaſy. Two Battalions of Militia, ſcattered up and down the two Iſlands, being overpowered by ſuch ſuperior Forces, were made Priſoners ; one of them in the little Redoubt, which covers the Port of Suinemunde; and the other at Wollin, a ſmall Town, about which the Ruins of a Wall are hardly to be diſcovered. What facilitated this Conqueſt was, the Defeat of the little Fleet off Stettin, as ſome People had been pleaſed to call Eleven Veſſels, on Board of which a ſmall Number of Militia and Cannon had been put, in order to protect the Banks of the Oder, and the great Lake which is formed at the Mouth of that River, from the Inſults of the Swediſh Gallies. At length the King detached Lieutenant General Manteuffel, with ſome Troops, to put a Stop to any farther Devaſtations of the Swedes. This General ſet out from Berlin on the 23d of September, and on the 28th diſlodged the Swedes from the Town of Brentzlow. On the 29th Belling's Huſſars beat up an advanced Poſt of the Swedes, conſiſting of 40 Dragoons, and made 15 of them, with Lieutenant Horn, Priſoners. On the 30th the Regiment of Hoerdt was to have attacked a more conſiderable Poſt, but, for Want of Cannon, was obliged to retire with the Loſs of 30 Men killed and wounded. The ſame Day a Party belonging to the Garriſon of Stettin had a Skirmiſh with a Party of Swedes at Zarentin, about a League from Paſewalck, and brought away 41 Priſoners to Stettin. The Swedes are intrenched in an advantageous Camp near Paſewalck, and have recalled all their Detachments, abandoning their new Conqueſt of Wollin, as as well as the Poſt of Locknitz.

Kenſington, October 20.

This Day Huſſein Bey, lately arrived Ambaſſador from Tripoli, had his firſt Audience of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, and had the Honour to preſent his Son at the ſame Time.

To which he was introduced by Stephen Cottrell, Eſq; Aſſiſtant Maſter of the Ceremonies.

Admiralty Office, October 20.

PUrſuant to an Act of Parliament paſſed in the Twenty-ſixth Year of His Majeſty's Reign, this is to give Notice to the Concerned, that Information has been ſent to this Office, That on the 12th Inſtant, the Snow Pearl, Chriſtopher Metcalfe, Maſter, from Gibraltar, was forced aſhore at South Sea Caſtle near Portſmouth, and ſo much damaged as not to to be able to be got off again. The Cargo, which conſiſted of One Hundred and Eleven Butts, Six Hogſheads and Nine Quarter Caſks of Wine, is all ſalved.

J. Clevland.

Admiralty-Office, Sept. 7, 1759.

WHereas divers Foreign Neutral Ships or Veſſels have, during the preſent War with France, been at different Times, in the Courſe of their reſpective Voyages, Piratically Robbed on the Britiſh Seas, by the Crews, or Parts of the Crews of ſeveral Engliſh Ships or Veſſels, who were, or pretended to be Privateers ; And whereas in order effectually to proſecute the Perſons who have committed any ſuch Robberies, it is neceſſary to prove the Name of each reſpective Ship or Veſſel ſo robbed, and the Name of the Maſter or Commander thereof, and the Time when, and the Species and Quantities of Goods Piratically taken, and their Values, with as much Exactneſs, as the Nature and Circumſtances of the Caſe will admit of; And as it is hardly poſſible to make ſuch Proofs without the Evidence of proper Perſons, who belonged to, and were on Board each particular Ship or Veſſel at the Time of its being Robbed ; And whereas my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty have, purſuant to the Directions of the Statute in that Behalf, ordered and appointed a Seſſions of Oyer and Terminer and Goal Delivery to be held for the Juriſdiction of the Admiralty of Great Britain, at Juſtice Hall in the Old Bailey, London, on Monday the 29th Day of October next, for the Trying (amongſt other Things) of Perſons accuſed of the aforeſaid Offences, ſeveral of whom are now in Cuſtody, and may then be tried, in Caſe ſuch Proofs as are above-mentioned ſhall be made of Robberies committed, and it ſhall appear by other Evidence, that they were concerned therein ; And to the End that Perſons, guilty of ſuch Offences as aforeſaid, may be brought to Juſtice, their Lordſhips are pleaſed to give this Publick Notice, That Samuel Seddon, Eſq; their Solicitor, has Directions to proſecute, on His Majeſty's Behalf, all Perſons againſt whom proper Evidence can be produced touching the ſaid Offences ; And that the Maſter and Mate, or others, who were belonging to, and on Board any Foreign Neutral Ship or Veſſel, at the Time of its being Piratically Robbed as aforeſaid, may apply to the ſaid Samuel Seddon, at his Houſe in Piccadilly, London, either in Perſon or by Letter, and inform him of ſuch Particulars relating to the Premiſſes aforeſaid, as they can give Evidence of.

J. Clevland.

Admiralty-Office, Sept. 8, 1759.

NOtice is hereby given, That in Purſuance of the Directions of a certain Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, entituled, An Act to explain and amend an Act made in the Twenty-ninth Year of His preſent Majeſty's Reign, intituled, An Act for the Encouragement of Seamen, and the more ſpeedy and effectual Manning His Majeſty's Navy ; and for the better Prevention of Piracies and Robberies by Crews of private Ships of War, a Seſſion of Oyer and Terminer and Goal Delivery for the Tryal of Offences committed on the High Seas within the Juriſdiction of the Admiralty of England, will be held on Monday the 29th Day of October next, at Juſtice Hall in the Old Bailey, London, at Eight of the Clock in the Morning.

Notice is alſo hereby given, That for the future an Admiralty Seſſion will be held in the ſeveral Months of March and October in every Year, purſuant to the Directions of the ſaid Act of Parliament.

J. Clevland